Numb. 137.

THE Pennſylvania GAZETTE.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Foreign and Domeſtick.

From Thurſday, June 24. to Thurſday, July 1. 1731.

From the *Whitehall Evening-Poſt*, April 10.

A Letter *to a Member of the Honourable* Houſe of Commons, *ſhewing the ill Conſequences that may attend the paſſing the Bill now depending, for Reſtraining our* Northern *Colonies from carrying Horſes and Lumber to the Foreign Colonies*, &c.

SIR,

AS it is a difficult Matter for Gentlemen not acquainted with Trade to diſtinguiſh rightly, when Matters relating thereto are brought before them, between what is really conducive to the publick Good, and what is deſign'd with a View to the Promotion of particular Intereſts; and as I have always found you ready to receive with Pleaſure, any ſuch Informations as might enable you to form a right Judgment in ſuch things wherewith you had not been well acquainted; I thought it might be acceptable to you, and a Service to the Publick, if you ſhould think fit to communicate it to others, to give you my Sentiments in relation to the Bill now under your Conſideration, for Reſtraining our Colonies on the Continent from trading with the foreign Plantations.

You know then, Sir, that as there can be no other way of acquiring national Riches by Trade, than by ſelling the Commodities of the Country to Foreigners, to a greater Value than the amount of all the Commodities we buy from them, ſo that the Balance may be brought Home in Treaſure; it is unqueſtionably the Intereſt of this Kingdom, to ſell as much of our own Production, as alſo of what is raiſed in our Colonies, as Foreigners will take off our Hands: And this is ſo general a Maxim, that it admits of but one Exception; and that is, if the Commodity be ſuch as would enable them to interfere with, and underſell us in any of the Manufactures we make ourſelves, and which they could not poſſibly have in any other Country; which is apparently the Caſe, with reſpect to our ſelling them our Wool; but is by no Means applicable to the Productions of our Colonies. For the Bill brought in behalf of the Sugar Planters, only prohibits the ſending of Lumber and Horſes to the foreign Colonies, upon a Suggeſtion, that they are thereby enabled to carry on their Sugar Plantations to the great Prejudice of ours. To which it may be anſwered,

That if it were impoſſible for the French Iſlands to procure thoſe Conveniencies from any other Place, our withholding them might then indeed be of ſome Conſequence; but as it is certain, that they can abundantly ſupply themſelves therewith from other Parts, they would make never a Pound of Sugar the leſs, ſo that we ſhould receive no manner of Benefit from it; but, on the contrary, the Subjects of this Kingdom would loſe many thouſand Pounds per Ann. which they now draw from the French for thoſe Commodities: And the only Prejudice that could arrive to the French would be, that they might coſt them ſomewhat dearer than they now have them from us; but when it is obſerved in how ſmall a Proportion theſe two Articles contribute to the Sugar Buſineſs, it will plainly appear, that tho' the French ſhould be neceſſitated to pay 50 per Cent. more for them, they would nevertheleſs be able to carry on their Sugar Plantations to as high a degree as ever; for the Article call'd Lumber, affects the Sugar chiefly as to the Timber that is uſed in making of their Cask, and as 100 Weight of Timber is ſufficient to make a Hogſhead which will hold at leaſt 1000 Weight of Sugar, if they now pay 3 l. 6 s. 8 d. per Ton for their Timber, this would be a Charge of but 4 d. per Cent. upon the Sugar: But if they were to pay 5 l. per Ton for their Timber (at which Price they might be ſupplied even from Europe) that would coſt them but 2 d. per Cent. on their Sugar, more than they now pay; and for the Article of Horſes, as uſed in the making of Sugar, the Difference of another 2 d. per Cent. would be more than enough to allow for that. Can it be imagined then that ſuch a Trifle as 4 d. per Cent would give the French the leaſt Diſcouragement in the carrying on their Sugar Plantations? After all, I am inform'd, that they have moſt of the Timber for their Casks from their own Settlement upon Hiſpaniola; and that they can be ſufficiently ſupplied with both Horſes and Mules (which are more ſerviceable) from the Spaniards in thoſe Parts.

But it is to be preſum'd, that a Complaint upon ſo ſlight a Foundation, had never been offer'd, but for that they thought themſelves greatly hurt, becauſe the Colony Traders carried Home their Returns in Sugar, Rum, and Melaſſes; for which they can give two very good Reaſons: Firſt, becauſe they muſt take what they can get for their Cargoes; and then, becauſe they can purchaſe thoſe Commodities much cheaper from the French, than they can buy them at our own Iſlands. But if we ſhould ask our Sugar Planters, how it comes to paſs that the French ſell their Product ſo much cheaper than they do, we are never like to get the true Reaſon from themſelves, tho' every Body elſe is always provided with a ready Anſwer for them; the very ſame as the Shopkeeper gave, when he ask'd 50 per Cent. too much for his Goods, with a Proteſt that, As he liv'd, he could not afford them cheaper; and there can be no other good Reaſon given, why the French Planters underſell ours, but that they live more frugally, and manage better.

But to ſet this Matter in a clear Light: Let us conſider the State of our Sugar Planters, thoſe of Barbadoes more eſpecially, for it is they only that have had the Aſſurance to petition for ſo unreaſonable a Hardſhip to be laid upon their Fellow Subjects. This indeed was the firſt of our Iſlands that fell upon the making of Sugars, and the Profit that they have reaped from it, has vaſtly exceeded any other Improvement that has ever been attempted by our People. In their firſt beginning they were credited by the Merchants of England for their Materials to raiſe their Sugar-works, for Negroes, for Proviſions, and for all other Neceſſaries, which were ſold them, to be paid at the next Crop in Sugar, at the Rate of 10 s. per Cent. but 'twas well if they cleared their Debt in two or three; and this Price continued as the Standard for the Barbadoes Muſcovado Sugars for many Years: And when afterwards our Leward Iſlands and Jamaica came to be ſettled, this Commodity encreaſed upon us, and we imported much greater Quantities than the Home Expence in thoſe Days required; ſo that we were enabled to underſell the Portugueſe, and to re-export much of it to ſerve our Neighbours, which became

came a very profitable Trade to us: But as we have of late Years fallen into an extravagant Expence of Coffee, Tea, Chocolate, Punch, &c. the Expence of Sugar has encreaſed to perhaps ten times the Quantity we uſed 60 or 70 Years paſt, ſo that now our Home Conſumption requires almoſt as much as all our Iſlands produce; of which the Planters have taken the Advantage to raiſe their Sugars by Degrees to, ſometimes, more than double the firſt Price; the Conſequence whereof has been, that we have in a manner loſt our re-exporting Trade, whilſt the French have wiſely kept their Prices lower (as they may well be afforded) and thereby work'd us out of it.

And thus the Sugar Planters have had an Opportunity to enrich themſelves far beyond any other Colonies that ever we ſent Abroad, and ſome prudent Men among them have had the Providence, out of their great Gains to ſave a Part, and to remit their Effects to England, where they have purchaſed fair Eſtates, and returned with their Families to live honourably in their Mother Country: But the Generality, like thoſe who from a mean Beginning riſe up to abundance, affected to make a Figure in Life, beyond any People of equal Condition in the World, and indulged their Luxury at a boundleſs Expence; ſo that the more they got, the more they ſpent, and grew moſt of them little the richer, tho' they doubled their Profit; and what they are now endeavouring is, to have it in their Power to raiſe their Commodities yet higher upon us; for, if the other Colonies ſhall be obliged to take all they want from them, the leſs will come to Market here, and conſequently the Price will be advanced in proportion to the Demand; which will give the French the Opportunity of ſupplying all the Markets with Sugars, where we uſed to ſend ours; for, to ſuppoſe that they muſt leſſen their Plantations, if we don't furniſh them with Horſes and Lumber, is a meer Chimera, as has been demonſtrated above.

As then the Re-exportation of Sugars made formerly a conſiderable Article in the Balance of our Trade, it is well worth the Care of the Government to enter into effectual Meaſures to retrieve it; and we have two infallible Means to attain the End, both which are in our Power, if we would put them in Practice. The one is, that ſince we are fallen into ſo great a Conſumption of Sugar, we ſhould apply ourſelves vigorouſly to the ſettling of new Sugar Plantations; upon which we ſee the French are ſo intent, as that they have lately begun a Settlement upon S. Lucia, without any Regard to our prior Pretenſions to that Iſland; but there are yet others which it would be of great Importance to us to poſſeſs ourſelves of, before they are catch'd at by them; and thus, when we come to have Sugar more than enough for our own Uſe, the Price would be lower, and we ſhould have an Overplus to re-export.

The other Means would be, by reducing our Planters to a Neceſſity of ſelling their Sugars as cheap as the French, which we know they are very well able to do; ſince they have every thing requiſite for the carrying on their Buſineſs upon eaſier Terms generally than the French, and lie under no Diſadvantage but what they might eaſily ſurmount by a more frugal Oeconomy; for all who are acquainted with their way of living (eſpecially the Barbadians) will admit, that the Planters (for the moſt part) might ſave one third part of their Expence, and yet make a Figure in Life equal to any Gentleman of the like Quality in England, which would enable them to afford their Commodities above 30 per Cent. cheaper than they now ſell them, and then they need not fear the being underſold by the French; and we ſhould not only be ſerved cheaper, but alſo recover our exporting Trade. And with reſpect to the Northern Colonies (who earn their Living much more hardly than the Iſlanders) far from oppreſſing them with ſuch a Prohibition, it would be much more the Intereſt of the Nation in general, to encourage their Induſtry and give them all the Liberty of Trading that can conſiſt with our own Convenience, wherein that which they now carry on with the foreign Plantations does not in the leaſt interfere; it would therefore be very imprudent in us to reſtrain them from carrying their Horſes and Lumber to all Places where they can vend them, and taking Sugar, Melaſſes and Rum in return, wherein they now employ a conſiderable Navigation, contribute greatly to the Support of our Fiſhery, and carry on a profitable Traffick with the Indians for Skins, Furrs, &c. which turn into good Money in Europe; for thereby we ſhould apparently deprive ourſelves of a double Advantage; firſt, in that the more Money they get, the more they will have to lay out with us for the Neceſſaries we ſupply them with; and then, by how much the leſs they take of theſe Commodities from our Iſlands, ſo much the more will be imported into Britain, and conſequently they will become ſo much the cheaper to us.

But ſtill the moſt effectual way to bring the Planters to ſell their Sugars as low as the French, and to reſtrain them from impoſing an arbitrary Price upon us, would be to give Liberty for the Importation even of the French Muſcovado Sugars, chargeable with the ſame Duties as our own, whenſoever we could buy them cheaper than we could import them from our own Plantations. And tho' at the firſt View it may ſeem a Paradox, to ſay that this would be the beſt Policy that we could uſe to underdo the French, and recover our re-exporting Trade; yet I believe upon mature Conſideration it would really appear to be ſo; becauſe our Planters would immediately be obliged to underſell them, which, together with the enlarging of our Sugar Plantations (which we ought diligently to apply to) would enable us to ſend our Sugars to the foreign Markets again, and beat the French out of that Trade; for I have no doubt but that we ſhould outdo them in the Competition, becauſe I would ſuppoſe that we ſhould always be able to ſupply our Planters with Negroes and Proviſions (the two moſt chargeable Articles in that Buſineſs) beſides many other Neceſſaries, cheaper than the French can get them.

But it may perhaps be objected, that this might ſo much diſcourage our Planters, as to make them throw up their Sugar Plantations: And this indeed might deſerve ſome Conſideration if they knew how to better themſelves; but, as the raiſing of Sugar is abundantly more profitable than any other Product that they can employ their Lands and their Labour in, we need not fear their deſerting their own Intereſt ſo much as to quit a greater for a leſſer Gain; or that they would not chuſe to retrench one quarter part of their uſual Exceſs, rather than to turn themſelves to any other kind of Cultivation, which would not yield them an Income ſufficient to maintain one half of their preſent Profuſion: However, it is plain to a Demonſtration, that if the Barbadoes Muſcovado Sugar was reduced as low as 12 to 15 s. per Cent. there would ſtill be room enough for the Planters to acquire competent Riches; for if their Predeceſſors were able to raiſe themſelves to very conſiderable Fortunes when they ſold their Sugars for no more than 10s per Cent. and when they bought their Proviſions and their other Neceſſaries upon Credit, and (excepting their Negroes) at a much higher Price than of late times, why ſhould not the preſent Planters be well content with an Advance of not leſs than 20 to 50 per Cent. But I know the Barbadians will reply, that they now buy their Negroes much dearer, and that their Lands are much worn out, and cannot produce their Crop without a great Charge in manuring, ſo that they would have us think that they cannot afford their Sugars as cheap as formerly; which however we know to be a meer Pretence, becauſe all this extraordinary Charge is more than ſufficiently compenſated by the Profit they make of their Melaſſes and Rum; Commodities that are grown into great Uſe of late Years, and of which the old Planters made no Advantage.

Upon the whole; if we permit the northern Colonies to continue their Commerce in the Way they are now in, the Nation in general will be benefited by it, becauſe the French muſt pay (either in Money, or what will at laſt turn into Money) the whole Charge of the Shipping employ'd in it, and the Value of the Cargoes, which will add ſo much to the Balance of our Trade: But if they are reſtrained, the Nation will not only loſe that Advantage, but alſo put it in the Power of the Sugar Planters to raiſe as it were a Tax upon us, by keeping up the Price of their Sugars, which, conſidering how much cheaper they could be afforded, might probably amount to above 100,000 l. per Ann

I am, SIR,

Your moſt humble Servant.

P. S. There is yet one thing more which I think would be worthy your Notice, which is, that (as far as I have ever heard) Barbadoes is the only Iſland that has fallen in the Way of refining their Sugars upon the Place, which for above 50 Years paſt they have ſent us over in three

ſorts,

ſorts, called firſt, ſecond, and third clay'd: But when it was obſerved that the Sugar-bakers in England were much injured thereby; as above two Hundred of raw Sugar is required to make one Hundred of refined, the Planters had the Advantage of ſaving above 3 s. per Cent. upon the Freight, beſides at leaſt 1 s. more upon the Waſte and loſs of Weight, which the Muſcovado is ſubject to; it was thought fit, for the favouring our home Manufactury of that Commodity, to lay a Duty of (as I think) 11 s. per Cent. upon all white Sugars imported into this Kingdom. But, as I am told, they have always, and do to this Day continue to evade this Duty, and pay no more than the common Duty of Muſcovado upon their firſt clay'd, tho' it equals the Colour of our ſingle refined, under the Pretence, that theirs is not white, becauſe they compare it with a Sample of our whiteſt. Now whether they ought to have this Indulgence, ſo much to the Loſs on the Freight, and to the Prejudice of our Sugar-bakers, is ſubmitted to Conſideration.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

AMSTERDAM, March 16.

LETTERS from Jamaica mention the total Deſolation of the Kingdom of Chili, in Novem. laſt, by a violent Earthquake, which laſted 27 Hours, attended with a Deluge, wherein above eight Millions of Souls are ſaid to have periſhed.

Extract of a Letter from Naples, March 23.

Nothing but Devotion is to be ſeen, as it is the Holy Week, which is encreaſed by the Conſternation this City was under the 20th Inſtant, by an Earthquake which was felt here about four in the Morning; it laſted full three Minutes, and alarmed the whole City, many People running out of their Houſes to the open Places, and thoſe that had Conveniency remained abroad in Tents the next and the following Nights. There has not been any Repetition of Damage done hereabouts: But Foggia, a City in Apuglia, about 100 Miles off, is two Thirds demoliſhed, and near 2000 Perſons buried under the Ruins; Aſcoli and ſome other Towns in that Neighbourhood have ſuffered much, the Town of Arriano has not ſuffered.

Vienna, March 31. The Duke of Liria has ſent back to Seville, the Courier he lately received from that Court, with Diſpatches relating, as it is ſaid, to the Order which is to be obſerved in the Introduction of the 6000 Spaniards into Italy, purſuant to the Treaty concluded on the 16th. It is aſſured that the Oſtend Company is aboliſhed by this Treaty, and on the other ſide, that the old Tariff is reſtored, with regard to the Trade of Naples and Sicily, and the new Cuſtoms laid upon foreign Goods brought into the Hereditary Countries is taken off to the inexpreſſible Joy of the Merchants. The Court will ſhortly communicate to the Diet of the Empire, the Pragmatick Sanction ſettled on the 6th of December, in the Year 1724, and now guaranteed by his Britiſh Majeſty in the laſt Treaty, to be made into a permanent Law, whereby the Kingdoms, States and Provinces belonging to the Emperor, ſhall remain for ever united and poſſeſſed by his Succeſſors, in ſuch Order only as is ſettled by his Imperial Majeſty. For this Purpoſe we are aſſured that the Count de Kufſtein will be ſent out of hand to the reſpective Courts of the Electors and Princes of the Empire to repreſent the Matter, and prevent any Objections being made againſt it.

LONDON.

His Majeſty's moſt gracious SPEECH to both Houſes of Parliament, on Friday, May 7, 1731.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

IT is a great Pleaſure to Me, that, at the Cloſe of this Seſſion of Parliament, I am able to acquaint you, that the Hopes I had conceived and given you, of ſeeing very ſuddenly a happy Period put to the Troubles and Diſorders, which had been ſo long apprehended, are now, by the Treaty ſigned at Vienna, *anſwered and accompliſhed.*

A Project of a Convention betwixt the Emperor and the Maritime Powers, for accommodating the Differences and Diſputes that were ſubſiſting, having been formed, the Treaty is concluded and ſigned by Me and the Emperor, and is now under the Conſideration of the States General: The Forms of that Government not admitting a previous Concert in a Negotiation of this Nature: And, as this Treaty principally regards the Execution of the Treaty of Seville, *it is likewiſe communicated to the Courts of* France *and* Spain, *as Parties to the Treaty of* Seville: *And I have juſt received Advice, that the Ratifications between Me and the Emperor are exchanged.*

The Conditions and Engagements, which I have entred into upon this Occaſion, are agreeable to that neceſſary Concern, which this Nation muſt always have for the Security and Preſervation of the Balance of Power in Europe; *and as the uncertain violent State of Affairs, to which* Europe *was reduced, and the Miſchiefs of an immediate general War, which began to be thought unavoidable, are now removed; this happy Turn duly improved, with a juſt Regard to Our former Alliances, which it ſhall be My Care to preſerve, gives Us a favourable Proſpect of ſeeing the publick Tranquility re-eſtabliſhed.*

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

I return you My Thanks for the effectual Supplies, which you have granted Me for the Service of the preſent Year, and for the proper Diſpoſition you have made of the publick Funds, towards leſſening and diſcharging the National Debt; the remarkable Diſpatch and Unanimity, which you have ſhewn at this critical Conjuncture, has added very much to the Credit and Weight of your Proceedings; and you ſhall find as great a Readineſs on My Part to eaſe the Burthens of My People, as ſoon as the Circumſtances and Situation of Affairs will admit of it, as you have ſhewn to raiſe the Supplies neceſſary for the Service of the Publick.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I hope at your Return into the Country, you will find all Attempts to raiſe a Spirit of Diſcontent among My People, by unjuſt Clamours and Miſrepreſentations, vain and ineffectual. All malicious Inſinuations to the Prejudice of My Meaſures muſt ſurely vaniſh, when it ſhall appear, that My firſt and principal Care has been for the Intereſt and Honour of this Kingdom: Let it be your Endeavour to remove all groundleſs Jealouſies and Apprehenſions, that the Satisfaction of the Nation may be as general, as it is My earneſt deſire that their Happineſs may be; let all My People, let all Orders of Men enjoy, quietly and unenvied, the Rights, Privileges, and Indulgences, which by Law they are intitled to; let no Innovations diſturb any Part of My Subjects in the legal Poſſeſſion of their legal Property; let all that are zealous in the Support of Me and My Government, partake in common the Benefits of the preſent happy Eſtabliſhment; and let your Good-will to one another be as extenſive as My Protection, which all My good and faithful Subjects have an equal Right to, and may equally depend upon.

Then the Lord Chancellor, by his Majeſty's Command, ſaid,

My Lords and Gentlemen,

" IT is his Majeſty's Will and Pleaſure, that this Par-
" liament be prorogued to Tueſday the Twenty-ſeventh
" Day of *July* next, to be then here held; and this Par-
" liament is accordingly Prorogued to Tueſday the 27th
" Day of *July* next.

From the Daily Poſt-Boy, London, May 8.

Yeſterday arrived the Mail due from Holland, which brought nothing remarkable, except a Confirmation of what we hinted yeſterday, that the King of Spain will not accede to the Triple Alliance (for ſo the new Treaty of Vienna is called, to diſtinguiſh it from the old one) without the Concurrence of the French Court.

Yeſterday his Majeſty went to the Houſe of Peers, and gave his Royal Aſſent to the following Bills, viz.

An Act for raiſing 800,000 l. by way of Lottery, at 3 per Cent. and 400,000 l. by way of Annuities at 3 and 1 5th per Cent.

An Act for making all the Proceedings in the ſeveral Courts of Law to be in the Engliſh Language.

An Act for Naturalizing Foreign Proteſtants; and to ſeveral other Acts, and then the Parliament was prorogued to the 27th of July next.

Extract from the Votes of the Houſe of Commons, Mar. 5.

Reſolved, That an humble Addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, that he will be graciouſly pleaſed to give Directions to the Commiſſioners of Trade and Plantations, to prepare a Repreſentation to be laid before the Houſe in the next Seſſion of Parliament of the State of his Majeſty's Colonies and Plantations in America with reſpect to any Laws made, Manufactures ſet up, and Trade carried on there, which may affect the Trade, Navigation and Manufactures of this Kingdom.

Ordered,

Ordered, That the ſaid Addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty by ſuch Members of this Houſe as are of his Majeſty's moſt honourable Privy Council.

A Motion was made, and the Queſtion being propoſed, that an humble Addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, that he will be graciouſly pleaſed to give ſuch Orders and Inſtructions to the ſeveral Governors of the Colonies and Plantations in America, as his Majeſty ſhall think moſt proper to prevent the ſetting up, or to diſcourage the Improvement in any of the ſaid Colonies, of Woollen, Linen, Iron, and other Manufactures, which may interfere with and be prejudicial to the Manufactures of this Kingdom.

The previous queſtion being put, That the Queſtion be now put; It paſſed in the Negative.

New-York, June 28. By Letters from London, of May 8. via Boſton, we have Advice that the Bill entituled, An Act for the better ſecuring and encouraging the Trade of his Majeſty's Sugar Colonies in America, paſs'd the Houſe of Commons, was read a firſt Time in the Houſe of Lords; and upon a Petition of the Merchants trading to the Northern Colonies, they were ordered to be heard the 29th of April by themſelves or Counſel, and alſo to attend again the 30th, when they were ſo ſucceſsful as to get the Hearing put off to the Friday following, on which day the Parliament was prorogued, and that Bill not paſſed; and add, that the Northern Colonies may be aſſured of being vigorouſly attacked by Barbadoes and the Southern Colonies, the next Seſſion of Parliament.

We have alſo Advice, that a Ship ſailed from London about the 20th of April, for Philadelphia.

Cuſtom-Houſe, New-York, June 28. *Inward Entries.* Smith from Madeira, Car from Maryland. *Entred out*, Hunt and Phœnix for Barbadoes, Clark for Newcaſtle on Delaware, Briant for London. *Cleared out*, Smith to London, Ratſey to Surinam, French to Lisbon, Clark to Newcaſtle on Delawaie.

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 1.

From Newcaſtle we hear, That a Negro Man was lately committed to Priſon there for Raviſhing a young white Woman. He confeſſes the Fact, and ſhe has ſworn it.

Cuſtom-Houſe, Philadelphia, Entred inwards.

Brigt. Peggy, Ellis Davis, from St. Mary.
------ Philadelphia Hope, George Spafford, from Barbadoes.
------ Thiſtle, Thomas Glentworth, from Antigua.
Sloop Catherine and Anne, Dunkan Murry, from Maryland.

Entred outwards.

Snow Catharine and Mary, Thomas Bourne, to Virginia.

Cleared out,

Brigt. Sarah and Mary, Henry Coombe, to Burlington.
Scooner Chriſtiana, John Rice, to South-Caroliha.
Sloop Tace, Benjamin Haskins, to Ditto.
------ Charming Betty, William Burroughs, to Jamaica.
------ Dolphin, Elias Cotting, to Boſton.
Ship Alexander and Anne, William Clymer, to Lisbon.

Buried in the ſeveral Burying-Grounds of this City in a Week paſt.

Church - - - - -	1.	Baptiſts - - - - - - - - - -		0.
Quakers - - - -	0.	Strangers	Whites - - -	0.
Presbyterians - -	0.		Blacks - - -	1.

Advertiſements.

RUN away from *Evan Morgan* of this City Shopkeeper, a Servant Woman named *Mary Davis*, a ſhort thin ſlender Body, freſh Complexion; had on a new Gown of yard-wide Briſtol Stuff of Red and Green; and the Neck and Sleeves turn'd up with Green, a yellow pair of Bodice, and other good Apparel. Whoever brings home the ſaid Servant ſhall be rewarded by *Evan Morgan.*

AT MARY GORDON's, Shopkeeper in *Front-Street*, is ſold good *Bohea Tea* at 14 *s. per* Pound by the ſingle Pound; and good *Jamaica Pepper* at 18 *d.*

Lately imported from LONDON.

AND to be SOLD by *Robert Bolton*, in *Philadelphia*, very good Anchovies, Capers, Olives and ſweet Oil, at very reaſonable Rates.

A Servant Lad's Time to be diſpoſed of: He is fit for Town or Country Buſineſs, and has upwards of three Years to ſerve: If any Perſon has a Mind to buy the ſaid Servant, he may Enquire of *Evan Jones*, Chymiſt, in *Market-Street*, and know further.

N. B. *All Perſons that are indebted to* Evan Jones, *are deſired to pay the ſame or expect Trouble.*

To be LET,

IN the Town of *Cheſter* near the Court-Houſe, A good New BRICK HOUSE and Kitchin, with a good Stable, and other Conveniences, fitting for a Tavern or a Store. Inquire of *Thomas Morgan* at *Cheſter*, or of *Evan Morgan*, Shopkeeper in *Philadelphia.*

THE Houſe and Land where *David Evans* kept a Publick Houſe, called the Sign of the *Plough*, in *Radnor* Townſhip in *Cheſter* County, is to be LETT at reaſonable Rent, for a Term of Years, by the ſaid *David Evans.*

For CORK *directly,*

THE Brigantine DOLPHIN, *William Hill* Maſter, now lying at *Carpenter*'s Wharff, being well accommodated for Paſſengers, and having three Fourths of her Lading already engaged, will ſail by the Tenth of *July* next. For Freight or Paſſage agree with *John Beard*, or ſaid Maſter in *Front-Street. Philad. June* 17. 1731.

For BRISTOL *Directly*

THE *Briſtol Merchant*, *Joſeph Maynard*, Commander, is ready to take in Goods, and will ſail with all convenient ſpeed: Any Perſons that have a Mind to tranſport themſelves, will meet with good Accommodations fit for Paſſengers; or any that has a Mind to freight Goods on the ſaid Ship, may agree with *Simon Edgell*, or the Commander at *William Fiſhbourn*'s Wharf.

N. B. All Perſons indebted to *William Champion*, are deſired to ſettle their Accounts, and pay the Balance, or they may expect Trouble from his Attornies

Simon Edgell and *David Buſh.*

RUN away on the 13th of this Inſtant, from *Richard Stanley*, of *Philadelphia*, Potter, an *Iriſh* Servant Man named *Jendey Forlindey*, a Weaver by Trade; ſpeaks good *Engliſh*, about 30 Years of Age, ſhort curled Hair, thin Viſage, ſharp Noſe and pale Complexion; had with him a grey Duroy Coat pretty much worn, a brown Drugget Jacket, ozenbrigs Shirt and a fine Shirt, and two pair of Shoes. Has with him a large black Horſe, about 14 Hands high, with a ſmall Star, a ſwitch Tail, branded M on the near Shoulder and Buttock, and a Fiſtula on his Shoulder. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Servant and Horſe, ſo that they may be had again, ſhall have *Three Pounds* Reward and reaſonable Charges paid, by

Philadelphia, June 16, 1731. *Richard Stanley.*

BY EVAN MORGAN in Market-ſtreet, *Philadelphia*, is to be Sold a Parcel of good Briſtol Tobacco PIPES, for 3 *s.* by the Groce, or 2 *s.* 9 *d.* by the Box: Good Iron Pots and Kettles, and Braſs Pans: Seaſoned Pine Boards; Feathers; and all Sorts of Shop Goods, cheap for ready Money.

WHEREAS a Bill was paſs'd in a Seſſion of General Aſſembly held at *New-Caſtle*, for the Counties of *New-Caſtle*, *Kent*, and *Suſſex* upon *Delaware*, in the Year 1723, intituled, *An Act for the Emiſſion of* 6000 l. *in Bills of Credit*, which will expire on the 2d of *November* next: Theſe are to deſire all Perſons who are poſſeſſed of any of the ſaid Bills, that they will take care to pay in the ſame during the Terms abovementioned, either at the reſpective Loan Offices for the ſaid Counties (where they will be exchanged for Bills of new Currency) or otherwiſe, at their Diſcretion, within the ſaid Counties, that the ſame may be deſtroy'd in due time, according to the Tenor of the Acts aforeſaid. *Publiſhed by Order of the Aſſembly for the ſaid Counties, by* H. BROOKE, *Speaker.*

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